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SAVAGE ATTACK IS MADE ON BURLESON

He Says New York World Published "a Base Lie" in Its Criticism of Him.

HE YEARN'S FOR A FIGHT

Charges That Criticisms Arise Wholly From Desire to Repeal Zone System of Rates to Publishers.

Washington, April 28.—Postmaster General Burleson continued his attacks against what he recently termed an organized effort to destroy him by issuing a statement reiterating charges that criticism of his administration were not designed to work improvements in the postal and wire service but to obtain the repeal of the zone system of rates on second class mail matter. The postmaster general said the issue arising from the criticisms presented a test which he welcomed.

"The news reaches the postmaster general this morning," said Mr. Burleson in his statement, "that Mr. Burleson's methods as applied to the postal and wire service will be the subject matter of discussion today by the American Newspaper Publishers' association. While this association is putting in the entire day talking about Mr. Burleson and his methods the thoughts of certain selfish members thereof during that time will not be on Mr. Burleson's methods or on desired improvements in the postal and wire service, but on their share of the \$72,000,000 they have been enjoying as an annual postal subsidy for many years, and as to how they may recover the part of which they were deprived by congressional action and how to remove the danger of losing more of it. There may be little said by them about this legalized graft, but it will be uppermost in their minds just the same.

"It is now insisted that this issue be not obscured to deceive the American people. The real issue is whether certain newspapers and magazines shall continue to siphon from the postal revenue \$72,000,000 each year and impose that burden upon other users of the mail. This presents a test. I welcome it. It is noted that C. J. Post has promptly identified himself as the chief lobbyist of this coterie of selfish publishers to whom I referred in a recent statement. The others to whom I referred in that statement will be at this meeting. They are invited to disclose their identity and to repeat what they said to me.

"Mr. Post actually developed hysteria about 'Prussianism and vicious one-man censorship established in the postoffice.' The basis for his panic is as infamous a falsehood as was ever published, to wit: The alleged refusal of the postmaster general to have transmitted over the telegraph wires certain matter criticizing the postmaster general. The New York World knew that this was a base lie when it published it. Mr. Post knew this was a base lie when he repeated it. As they well know, the postmaster general never at any time directed the exclusion of any wires, but on the contrary has ordered that even libelous matter as against him shall not be refused, though the sending of such matter is prohibited by rules of the companies enforced for many years.

"Mr. Post fails to disclose the amount of money raised by him to repeal this legislation or in what manner it was spent. I am sure this would be very illuminating to the public. He indulges in much juggling of figures relating to postal subsidies and deficits. This shall avail nothing by way of confusing the public if the postmaster general can prevent it. The issue is shall certain newspapers and magazines enjoy a postage rate on their commodity, a large part of which is not only purely commercial, but highly profitable advertising, which entails on the postal establishment for its transmission an annual loss of \$72,000,000 to be borne by other users of the mails in an unjust tax upon them. The postmaster general believes that this is outrageous and indefensible and has said so. The congress has partly corrected the wrong. The postmaster

CROWDED TROOP SHIP BARELY MISSED MINE

Narrow Escape For Leviathan, With 12,000 Men, Off Newfoundland Banks.

New York, April 28.—The giant troopship Leviathan, with 12,000 soldier passengers, the last of six transports to arrive here Friday bringing 22,972 men, missed a mine by only 30 feet while off the Grand Banks of Newfoundland Tuesday morning, her officers reported when she docked.

The six transports, carrying 22,973 troops, including 14,204 members of the 42nd (Rainbow) division and 4,369 members of the 77th (Liberty division) New York, arrived here from French ports. This is one of the largest single day troop arrivals in this port.

The transport Mount Vernon, with 5,773 troops on board, came up the bay shortly after sunrise this morning and was followed about an hour later by the battleship North Carolina carrying 1,593 more. The cruiser Montana with 1,500 soldiers, the passenger liner La Touraine with 389 casuals and the transport Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm with 1,660 all arrived by early afternoon.

Maj. Gen. George W. Read returned on the Leviathan in command of the troops of the 42nd division. These were divided as follows:

Fifty-one officers and 1,441 men of the 149th field artillery, 58 officers and 1,785 men of the 150th field artillery, 135 officers and 151 men of the division headquarters staff, four officers and 22 men of the 84th infantry brigade headquarters, commanded by Brig. Gen. Douglas MacArthur; 85 officers and 2,942 men of the 166th infantry, six officers and 193 men of the division military police company, four officers and 118 men of the division military police company, four officers and 118 men of division headquarters troop, 90 officers and 3,233 men of 168th infantry, 36 officers and 463 men of the 117th sanitary train, less ambulance companies 165, 166 and 167, and two officers and 20 men from scattered units in the same outfit.

Maj. Gen. Samuel D. Sturgis returned on the Leviathan as a casual. Other units on board included casual companies of men from Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Maryland, Indiana, Kansas, Michigan, Wisconsin, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Oklahoma and Washington, scattered casuals and 1,093 sick and wounded, of whom 99 were bedridden.

CONTROL OF PRICE OF COTTON SEED DISCUSSED

Effort Made to Ask Government to Relinquish Control Falls—To Meet Again Tuesday.

Washington, April 28.—Representatives of the cotton seed industry, composed of growers, millers and refiners, conferred with the cotton seed division of the food administration relative to the government's stabilization program by which a minimum price for cotton seed has been contained in agreement with the industry.

Efforts were made to pass a resolution asking that the government program "be stabilized," in other words, that the government relinquish its control. After several hours of discussion the industry was unable to agree upon concerted action, and the meeting adjourned until Tuesday.

Officials of the food administration expected the resolution to be passed at the next meeting, but it was predicted that this would have no effect on the food administration and government control would continue until after disposal of the present crop.

Mr. Rowell Appointed.

The vacancy in the office of the county superintendent of schools in Lancaster resulting from the resignation of V. A. Lingle, the incumbent, was filled by the appointment of A. C. Rowell. Mr. Lingle's term would have expired July 1 and Mr. Rowell is the county superintendent-elect.

general has refused to acquiesce or aid in reversing this action."

DAY OF WELCOME WAS GREAT EVENT

One of Largest Crowds in History Was Here Saturday to Attend Exercises.

SEVERAL SPEECHES MADE

Lancaster County Soldier Presented With Congressional Medal for Conspicuous Gallantry in Action.

One of the largest crowds ever assembled in Lancaster was here Saturday to witness the exercises of welcome to the returned soldiers from Lancaster county and the formal opening of the Victory loan campaign. The weather was ideal for open-air services and the court house green attractively decorated for the occasion furnished an excellent setting. Music was furnished by a United States marine band, which has seen service overseas and this feature of the exercises was one greatly enjoyed.

The exercises were begun with a concert by the band at half past nine. W. P. Robinson, chairman of the county central committee, was master of ceremonies and announced the speakers. The first of these was Mayor R. S. Stewart, who delivered an address of welcome. He was followed by Roddey Bell, of the Thirtieth Division, who responded in behalf of the soldiers.

Rev. Hugh R. Murchison read the Gold Star roll, which carries twenty-three names, and while this was being read the soldiers rose and the audience bared their heads in respect to the men who made the supreme sacrifice.

The next speaker was Col. A. L. Gaston, of Chester, district chairman for the Victory loan campaign, who delivered an address on the loan in his usually characteristic style and one greatly enjoyed by the audience. Mrs. Harriet P. Lynch, of Columbia, district chairman of the woman's committee, was the next speaker and she made a profound impression upon the great crowd.

Captain Elliott W. Springs, Lancaster's "Ace," followed Mrs. Lynch and gave a vivid description of fighting in the air in the enemy lines. Richmond Hobson Hilton, of near Kershaw, was presented with a congressional medal of honor, after some coaxing on the part of the committee to get him on the platform. Hilton is the young man who killed six Germans and captured ten single-handed. While he held his prisoners at the point of his bayonet, a German with drawn bayonet was in act of killing him when Jether Faile, of this city, downed him with the butt of his gun.

Mrs. Leroy Springs presented little Miss Ruth Spake with a German helmet as a prize for the best slogan to be used in the county during the campaign, and this closed the exercises of the day.

The soldiers and sailors formed and a march to the grove at the home of Judge Ernest Moore was begun. Headed by the band the parade formed and counting automobiles and trucks was of considerable length. A sumptuous dinner was served the soldiers and sailors and Victory loan workers in the grove.

SETTLEMENT EXPECTED BY AMERICANS IN PARIS

They Think Italian Trouble Will Be Settled When Orlando Confers With Parliament.

Paris, April 28.—While the American delegates expressed regret over the temporary break with the Italians they apparently were confident that some settlement would be effected when Premier Orlando confers with the Italian parliament.

The general opinion in American circles is that the making of peace will be somewhat delayed by the Italian incident. There is no hint, however, that President Wilson will yield in the slightest concerning Plume and in the opinion of the American an agreement can only be reached by a change in the Italian attitude.

"CONGRATULATIONS" CABLE FROM WILSON

One Word Comes Across Ocean Telling Women They're Doing Well.

SELLING VICTORY BONDS

Women's Committee Making Every Effort to Rush Loan "Over the Top" to Victory. State is Leading.

Columbia, S. C., April 28.—"Congratulations!"

This one word from President Wilson cabled to the Woman's Liberty Loan committee Thursday, comes across the sea from Paris as a direct message to every citizen of South Carolina to push the loan "over the top" to victory.

The opening day of the drive Miss Jean Adger Flinn, state publicity chairman, sent the President a cable telling him South Carolina was leading the Fifth Federal Reserve district in organization and pledging continued support. Woodrow Wilson's immediate response proves that he considers this information of sufficient importance to send a prompt answer from "over there" to the citizens of South Carolina through the Woman's Liberty Loan committee.

South Carolina has been congratulated. Now the stirring appeal is made to her pride to advance, in the lead, and not delay a day in striving to oversubscribe the allotted quota of \$24,948,000.

As Columbia is Woodrow Wilson's boyhood home and he has a number of relatives and old friends here it is only natural that he should feel a special interest in this state. In the midst of pressing problems, President Wilson now sends this cable to South Carolinians as a personal message and because he regards the Victory loan second to none in the vital issues of the moment.

"Today the world stands free from the threat of militarism," the President called the American people Easter Sunday, "but as yet we stand only upon the threshold of happier times. To enter we must fulfill to the utmost the engagements we have made. The Victory loan is an indispensable means.

"Two years ago we pledged our lives and our fortunes to the cause for which we have fought. Sixty thousand of our bravest sons have redeemed for us that pledge in blood. To redeem in full faith that promise we must now give evidence of our purpose."

"The Barrage is Down! Let's Drive!"

PEOPLE WARNED NOT TO MAKE LIQUOR AT HOME

Revenue Authorities to Make Public Heavy Penalties for People Violating the Law.

Washington, April 28.—Persons who may be planning to make liquor in their own homes after national prohibition becomes effective July 1 are to be warned by revenue authorities as to the penalties to which they will be subject. The internal revenue bureau has sent to revenue collectors and agents a summary of laws on the subject and penalties with the suggestion that they be made known widely.

The schedule of penalties for various violations is as follows:

For failure to register still, \$500 penalty, fine of between \$100 and \$1,000 and imprisonment of between one month and two years; for making liquor in a community where it is prohibited by local or state laws, tax of \$1,000; for violation war time prohibition \$1,000 fine or one year imprisonment or both; for making a whiskey mash or a beer, fine of between \$500 and \$5,000 and imprisonment of between six months and three years.

Beer making comes within the same prohibitions.

U. D. C. To Meet. The Lancaster chapter, U. D. C., will meet with Mrs. Walter Steele Thursday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock. A full attendance is desired.

SHIPPING BOARD TURNS DOWN BIDS FOR SHIPS

Rejects Offers for Four Lake Steamers As Being Far Too Low.

Washington, April 28.—All bids received by the shipping board for four steel reconstructed lake steamers were rejected as being too low and the steamers again advertised for sale. It was stated that the board in its sale of the war-built merchant fleet, did not intend to sacrifice any vessels merely in order to dispose of them.

The prices offered were about 40 per cent of the appraised value of the vessel, appraisement having been made by the ocean advisory commission," the shipping board's announcement said. "The appraisement was fair and impartial, and the vessels under the new bids, will undoubtedly bring a price more in keeping with the appraisement than the bids received and opened."

The new bids will be opened on May 5.

Edward P. Farley and company, bid \$142,000 each for four vessels, Adrian Iselin, 3,075 tons deadweight; Lucius W. Robinson, 2,825 tons; F. P. Jones, 2,850 tons, and A. D. Mactire, 2,925 tons. N. A. Iselin, \$126,000 for the Robinson, and \$133,000 each for the Jones and the Mactire. The New England Fuel and Transportation company bid \$101,000 for the Robinson. All of the vessels have been operating in the New England coal trade between Portland and Boston and Baltimore and Hampton Roads.

ITALY'S ACTION IS NOT REGARDED AS RUPTURE

But Only As Suspension of Italy's Collaboration in Peace Councils. Work on Peace Commissions.

Paris, April 28.—Not a rupture, but a suspension of Italy's collaboration in the peace conference—that is how the situation was defined in conference circles Thursday. The Italian delegation feeling that its representative character has been called in question in certain quarters, considers it its duty to refer to the Italian parliament, but it is believed to be probable that Premier Orlando will be back in time for the opening of the negotiations with the German plenipotentiaries at Versailles, which will not occur before May 1 or May 2.

Until the Italian prime minister's return the Italian delegates will not attend the sessions of either the conference or its commissions, but in order to show that Italy desires to maintain good relations with the allies the Italians will continue to collaborate on the inter-allied commissions.

MARINES LOST HEAVILY IN BLOODY ENGAGEMENT

At Chateau-Thierry 5,199 Out of 8,000 Were Killed or Wounded. Reports Are Misleading.

Washington, April 28.—Of the 8,000 officers and men composing the marine brigade when it and other units of the second division were sent to Chateau-Thierry last June to stop the German thrust at Paris, 126 officers and 5,973 men either were killed or wounded before the brigade was relieved at the end of the month. While in this action the marines took Lucy Le Boeuf, cleaned up Belleau wood and finally captured the important town of Bourches.

In disclosing these casualties, Major General Barnett, commander of the marine corps, said published statements from army officers that the marines were not in the fighting at Chateau-Thierry were misleading. The marines, he said, were not actually in the town itself, but fought in the Chateau-Thierry sector in the action known officially as the battle of Chateau-Thierry.

General Barnett cited official communication both from General Pershing and the war department. He pointed out that a number of marines were awarded the distinguished service cross by General Pershing for heroism "at Chateau-Thierry."

REVISED COVENANT HAS BEEN ADOPTED

Japanese and French Amendments Were Finally Withdrawn.

NO DIVISION OF THE VOTE

President Wilson Moved Adoption of Covenant and the Council Vote Was Unanimous—Wilson Speaks.

Paris, April 28.—The revised covenant of the league of nations was adopted by the plenary session of the peace conference this afternoon without division and without amendment. The covenant had been moved by President Wilson.

President Wilson, in his speech explaining the revised covenant of the league of nations, said that Sir Eric Drummond, of Great Britain, had been named as the first secretary general of the league.

Regarding the composition of the executive council, the President said that Belgium, Brazil, Greece and Spain would be represented on the council in addition to five great powers until a permanent choice had been made.

Presentation of the amended league of nations covenant by President Wilson marked the opening of the session. The President then explained the various alterations.

The President moved that the powers name representatives to form a committee of nine to prepare plans to organize the league and establish the seat of the league.

Chairman Azevedo of the Uruguayan delegation, said he saw in the league a great aid to the realization of Latin-American industrial and commercial prosperity.

The President said it was not necessary to emphasize the significance of the great covenant and the hopes entertained that a conference of the free nations of the world would maintain justice in their international relations and peace between the nations.

The Japanese and French amendments were withdrawn and it is understood that they have been left for decision by the league of nations itself.

M. Clemenceau announced the withdrawal of the amendment and President Wilson's proposal that the covenant of the league of nations, he adopted, was carried.

There was not more than a moment's pause in spite of the creation of the league of nations, the conference then proceeding with the regular program.

Baron Makino, of the Japanese delegation, spoke after President Wilson and said he regretted that the President's speech had not been translated. He then moved the Japanese amendment on racial equality. He said it was a race question with the possibility of becoming acute. The equality of nations, he asserted, should be a fundamental principle of the league.

Leon Bourgeois, former premier, spoke for France. He said that the French amendments to the league including a demand for a national army and police force, and the limitation and certification of armament of all nations had not been adopted.

France, however, would sign the pact, M. Bourgeois declared.

The text of the labor principles for insertion in the treaty was adopted and the conference adjourned without considering responsibilities.

FEW UNITS OF AMERICAN ARMY REMAIN IN ITALY

Washington, April 28.—Cable advices received by the war department gave the following units as the only army organizations now in Italy:

One hundred and thirty-ninth military police battalion (stationed at Rome); one organization of the motor transport corps; 18th sales commissary units; one quartermaster supply depot.

The number of men included in the above units is not known here, a large number of casuals having embarked from the American forces in Italy.